

H. & A. Adams as a possible field for type selection, *Leiostraca metcalfei* A. Adams is the only one that meets the full characterization of their genus, all the others being members of the genus *Strombiformis* Da Costa, 1778.

Unfortunately, Albers, in his *Die Heliceen*, p. 156, 1850, used the name *Leiostracus*, which was considered homonymous with H. & A. Adams' *Leiostraca* by Monterosato in his paper on *Nomenclatura Generica e Specifica di alcune Conchiglie Mediterranee*, p. 103, 1884, where he published the substitute name *Subularia* with the statement "(= *Leiostraca*, H. e A. Adams, 1853, non *Leiostracus* Albers, 1850)." *Subularia metcalfei* (A. Adams) therefore became the type of *Subularia* Monterosato.

The whole may be condensed into the following formula:

Subularia Monts., 1884, type *Subularia metcalfei* (A. Ads.) = *Leiostraca* H. & A. Adams 1853, type *Leiostraca metcalfei* A. Ads.; not *Leiostracus* Albers 1850.

Since *Subularia* and *Strombiformis* have been sadly confused in the past, I add a copy of a figure of the type of *Subularia* (pl. 5, fig. 2), and of a typical *Strombiformis* (pl. 5, fig. 1, *Strombiformis lapazana* Bartsch).

A NEW PLEISTOCENE MOLLUSK LOCALITY IN NEW MEXICO.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

In the spring of 1916 Dr. Max M. Ellis, with Messrs. G. C. Roe and B. Jaffa as assistants, while collecting fishes in New Mexico, found a deposit containing many small land and fresh-water shells. It is in the bank of the North Spring River, about two and a half miles below (east of) Roswell. The valley was evidently at one time deeper than now, but had been partly filled by mud, sand and fine gravel. More recently the stream has cut into the deposit to a depth of fifteen feet. The thick fossiliferous stratum is at the base of the bluff, extending into the water and possibly far below, and is covered by about ten feet of soil, chiefly adobe. Twenty pounds of the weathered material yielded (in addition to abundant fragments of *Chara* and other plants, a few fragments of mammal bones and 400 caddis cases of the genus *Helicopsyche*) the following mullusks :

- 3500 *Pisidium* spp. (loose valves).
 373 *Vallonia gracilicosta* Reinh.
 2 *Carychium exiguum* Say.
 23 *Pupoides marginatus* (Say).
 20 *Bifidaria armifera* Say.
 5 *Bifidaria contracta* Say.
 5 *Bifidaria pellucida hordeacella* Pils.
 136 *Bifidaria procera cristata* Pils. & Van.
 2 *Pupilla muscorum* (L.).
 5 *Vertigo* sp.
 5 *Cochlicopa lubrica* (Müll.).
 2 *Polita indentata* (Say).
 400 *Zonitoides minusculus* (Binn.).
 13 *Helicodiscus eigenmanni arizonensis* Pils. & Fer.
 2 *Succinea* sp.
 15 *Planorbis antrosus* Conrad.
 100 *Planorbis parvus* Say.
 100 *Physa virgata* Gld.
 6 *Ancylus rivularis* Say.
 4500 *Paludestrina seemani* (Ffld.).

There were also 75 seeds of "Snow-on-the-Mountain," *Di-chrophyllum marginatum* (Pursh), but they may have been blown into the weathered material recently and hence may not be fossil. They are entirely unaltered.

The same collectors obtained 30 *Planorbis antrosus* Conrad and 5 *Physa* sp. about two miles below the head of the North Spring River west of Roswell, but did not bring in any of the weathered material or stop to examine the deposit thoroughly.

NOTES ON *ACELLA HALDEMANI* (DESH.) BINNEY.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

Notes on the ecology of this the slenderest of our Lymnaeas are rare, and its whereabouts during a large part of the year has been a matter of conjecture. Dr. Reynold J. Kirkland of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has collected the species extensively and his observations are of interest in connection with the